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PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE REVOLUTION.

Highly Important News from the South.

Particulars of the Attack on the Star of the West by the South Carolina Forces.

Important Correspondence Between Major Anderson and Gov. Pickens.

The Action of the State Troops Approved by the Governor.

The Subject Referred to the Federal Authorities.

The Sloop-of-War Brooklyn Expected at Charleston.

Extensive Preparations at the Batteries to Beat Her Off.

The Steamer Marion Taken by the South Carolinians.

Seizure of the Louisiana and North Carolina Forts by the Secessionists.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA

Peace Propositions Adopted by the House of Delegates.

Alabama and Florida will Probably Secede To-day.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DAVIS ON THE CRI-
SIS, &c., &c., &c.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

ATTEMPT OF THE STAR OF THE WEST TO
LAND TROOPS AT FORT SUMTER.

OPENING OF THE STATE BATTERIES UPON THE
STEAMER—IMPORTANT LETTERS OF MAJOR ANDERSON
TO GOVERNOR PICKENS, ETC., ETC.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10, 1861.

The dispatches sent yesterday as to the Star of the West are strictly correct.

The Charleston Courier says that at about half-past six o'clock yesterday morning the steamer General Clinch discovered the steamship Star of the West, and signalled the fact of her approach to the occupants of the battery on Morris Island. As soon as the signals were seen by those on guard there, Morris Island was satir with men at their posts before the orders could be given them to prepare for action. They remained in anxious suspense, but ready for what they believed was sure to come—a volley from Fort Sumter. The Star of the West rounded the point, took the ship channel inside the bar, and proceeded straight forward until opposite Morris Island, about three quarters of a mile from the battery. A ball was then fired at her bows, and the steamer, as soon as the flag was unfurled the fortification fired a succession of heavy shots. The vessel continued on her course with increased speed, but two shots taking effect upon her, she concluded to retire. Fort Moultrie fired a few shots at her, but she was out of their range. The damage done to the Star of the West is trifling, as only two out of seventeen shots took effect upon her.

Fort Sumter made no demonstration, except at the port-hole, where guns were run out bearing on Morris Island.

About eleven o'clock yesterday morning a boat from Fort Sumter, bearing Lieut. Hall with a white flag, approached the city. Lieut. Hall had an interview with Governor Pickens, and was afterwards escorted to his boat and re-embarked for Fort Sumter. The communication from Major Anderson is as follows:—

MAJOR ANDERSON TO GOV. PICKENS.

To His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina:—

Sir—Two of your batteries fired this morning on an unarmed vessel bearing the flag of my government. As I have not been notified that war has been declared by South Carolina against the United States, I cannot but think this a hostile act, committed without your sanction or authority. Under that hope I refrain from opening fire on your batteries. I have the honor, therefore, respectfully to ask whether the above-mentioned act—one which I believe without parallel in the history of our country or any other civilized government—was committed in obedience to your instructions, and notify you, if it is not disclaimed, that I regard it as an act of war, and I shall not, after reasonable time for the return of my messenger, permit any vessel to pass within the range of the guns of my fort.

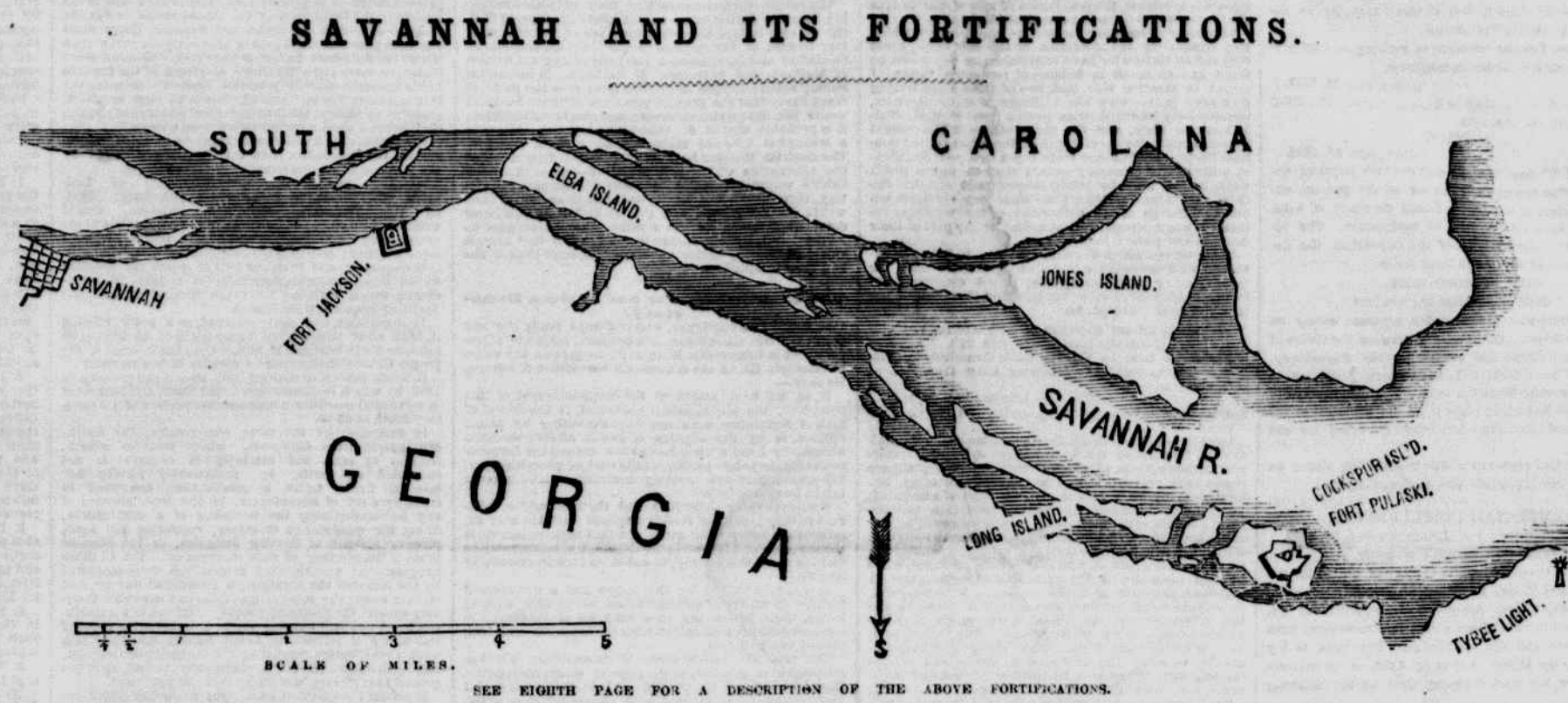
In order to save, as far as it is in my power, the shedding of blood, I beg you will take due notice of my decision for the good of all concerned. Hoping, however, your answer may justify a further continuance of forbearance on my part, I remain, respectfully,

ROBERT ANDERSON.

ANDERSON OF GOVERNOR PICKENS.

Governor Pickens, after stating the position of South Carolina to the United States, says that any attempt to send United States troops into Charleston harbor to reinforce the fort would be regarded as an act of hostility, and in conclusion adds that any attempt to reinforce the fort would be regarded as an act of hostility, and in conclusion adds that any attempt to reinforce the fort would be regarded as an act of hostility.

Special agents, therefore, have been off the bar to warn approaching vessels, armed and unarmed, having troops to reinforce Fort Sumter, not to enter the harbor. Special orders have been given the com-



manders at the forts not to fire on such vessels until a shot across their bows should warn them of the prohibition of the State. Under these circumstances the Star of the West, it is understood, this morning attempted to enter the harbor with troops, after having been notified she could not enter, and consequently she was fired into. The act is perfectly justified by me.

In regard to your threat about vessels in the harbor, it is only necessary for me to say you must be the judge of your responsibility. Your position in the harbor has been tolerated by the authorities of the State, and while the act of which you complain is in perfect consistency with the rights and duties of the State, it is not perceived how far the conduct you propose to adopt can find a parallel in the history of any country, or be reconciled with any other purpose than that of your government imposing on the State the condition of a conquered province.

F. W. PICKENS.

SECOND COMMUNICATION FROM MAJOR ANDERSON.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR PICKENS:—

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, and say that, under the circumstances, I have deemed it proper to refer the whole matter to my government, and intend deferring the course I indicated in my note this morning until the arrival from Washington of such instructions as I may receive.

I have the honor also to express the hope that no ob-

structions will be placed in the way, and that you will do me the favor of giving every facility for the departure and return of the bearer, Lieutenant T. Talbot, who is directed to make the journey.

GOVERNOR PICKENS immediately granted the permission desired, and directed Lieutenant Talbot to have every facility and courtesy extended to him as bearer of despatches to the United States government, both in going and returning.

Lieutenant T. Talbot left Charleston late last night with despatches from Major Anderson to the President of the United States.

Lieut. Talbot goes to Washington for further instructions from the President. A party of gentlemen entertained him at the Charleston Hotel previous to his departure.

There is no excitement here.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN ATTACK ON THE SLOOP-OF-WAR BROOKLYN.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10, 1861.

Despatches stating that the sloop-of-war Brooklyn is coming here with an armed force creates the most intense excitement. Great preparations are being made in the harbor to receive her.

The Marion, of the Charleston and New York line, has been purchased by South Carolina and ordered to be razed for a man-of-war. Her upper cabin is to be taken off and she is to be supplied with a complete armament.

The boats in the harbor have been removed.

The Brooklyn will be fired into.

Fort Sumter will then open on the South Carolina fortifications, and the fight will become general.

The people are preparing for it and for the worst.

The Brooklyn cannot come in without a great fight.

Major Anderson will protect her. He only pledged himself not to prevent communication between the South Carolina forts until Lieutenant Talbot came back.

A steaming call the Aid left the wharf to-night for the purpose of reconnoitering. She is mounted with one gun and is under the command of Lieutenant Hamilton, formerly of the federal Navy.

There is much talk of sending to Savannah for gunboats to take the place of gunboats.

THE STEAMER MARION TAKEN BY THE STATE AUTHORITIES.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10, 1861.

Messrs. Spofford, Tilton & Co., of New York, agents of the steamship line between New York and Charleston, have been notified that the steamer Marion has been taken possession of by the government of South Carolina. Captain Whiting, the commander of the Marion, is on his way to New York by railroad.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9, 1861.

Spofford, Tilton & Co.

The Marion has been taken for the service of the State by the Governor's orders.

HENRY MISSEBROOK & CO.

THE STEAMSHIP MARION.

The government of South Carolina has taken possession of the steamship Marion, and intend using her in the service of the State. This vessel was built in this city by Mr. Jacob Bell, and was launched on February 3, 1861, from his yard, at the foot of Station street, East river, and was afterwards taken to the Novelty Works to have her machinery put into her. She was owned by Spofford, Tilton & Co., and was one of the regular Charleston line of packets. She made her trial trip about the middle of May, 1861, and we quote the following from our report of the event:—She left the Novelty Works, at the foot of Twelfth street, at one o'clock P. M., wind against her. There were between three and four hundred gentlemen, friends of the owners, on board. They fired a salute on leaving Twelfth street, another as she came abreast of a steamer that lay in the East river, and was answered, and as she rounded Governor's Island she fired another. On getting into the river she had fifteen or twenty minutes delay. After that she proceeded at a moderate pace down the river, expecting that the steamer Alabama would make her appearance, that both vessels would proceed together and have a trial of speed. An accident on board the latter prevented this. The Marion went down the bay at her leisure, making about eight knots an hour, and at about four o'clock passed the Light Ship, and proceeded on her about

eight miles beyond Sandy Hook. She was then put about and a full head of steam put on, and she reached her berth in the East river at six o'clock precisely, making the return trip in about two hours and twenty minutes, at the rate of thirteen knots an hour. It was agreed by all on board that she was one of the pleasantest vessels they ever were on board of—not a pitch or a jar was felt from the time she left the Novelty Works until she arrived at her berth, although the sea was rough enough beyond the "Hook." Captain Berry was the commander on this occasion, and for a short time afterwards, when Captain Foster took charge of her, and continued the command for several years. When taken she was under the charge of Captain Sam Whiting.

The following is the registry of the Marion at the American Lloyd's in the year 1860—No. 505, Marion, Capt. Foster (since Whiting, as above), side-wheel steamer; rate 11½; eight hundred tons burthen. She has two decks, and draws thirteen feet of water. She was built of oak, copper and iron fastened, and was completed in March, 1860. Her engine was a side lever, had one cylinder, seventy inches in diameter, and had an eight foot stroke. The security against fire is recorded as being good, and she had one independent fire pump. She is also registered as a medium model, with a length of two hundred feet, a beam of thirty-one feet, and a depth of twenty-one feet. She was built rigged, and had new bed plates. After being fully repaired she was surveyed last March in this city.

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISIANA.

SEIZURE OF THE FORTS BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10, 1861.

All the troops in New Orleans were under arms last night, by order of Governor Moore.

Five companies embarked this morning at two o'clock to seize the arsenal at Baton Rouge.

The Orleans Battalion Artillery and four companies embarked at eleven for Fort Jackson and St. Philip, forty miles below, on the Mississippi, commanding the approach to New Orleans.

The wharf was crowded with citizens, who vociferously cheered the departure of the steamer.

Three companies left this afternoon on a steamer to seize Fort Pike, on Lake Pontchartrain.

New regiments of troops are being organized.

A rumor prevails that the steamer Crusader is coming up the river, and the highest excitement prevails.

Texas and Florida will also seize their fortifications. The troops in Tennessee and Mississippi are arming.

Eight hundred thousand dollars in specie arrived to-day from New York.

THE GUNBOAT CRUSADER.

Our previous accounts of the Crusader's movements were that she entered the harbor of Mobile on the 2d inst, and anchored off Dog River bar. She sailed from Pensacola, and her mission was to get a draft, cashed for prize money due her complement on account of the sale of a slave captured by her. This effected, she was to sail without delay for her station on the coast of Cuba. Now she turns up below New Orleans.

The following is a list of the officers of the Crusader:—Lieutenant commanding, John N. Maffei.

First Lieutenant, James M. Duncan; Second Lieutenant, James E. Josett; Third Lieutenant, A. C. Benham; Master, B. H. Wallace; Surgeon, B. H. Greenhow; First Assistant Engineer, Geo. A. Grier; Third Assistant Engineer, L. Grubbell; O. H. Lackey; P. A. Board; Captain's Clerk, Mr. Littlejohn; Purser's Clerk, Delaven Wilson; Master's Mate, Mr. Walton.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

SEIZURE OF FORTS JOHNSON AND CASWELL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 10, 1861.

Forts Johnson and Caswell were taken possession of on the night of the 8th by the Smithville Guard.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FORTS SEIZED.

Fort Maceo protects Beaufort, N. C., and is situated on a bluff on Roanoke's bank, one and three-fourths mile from the city. It commands the entrance to Beaufort harbor, having full sweep of fire on the main channel. The opposite entrance to the harbor is Shackelford bank, one and a half mile across. The fortification is of hexagonal form, has two tiers of guns, one in casemated bombproofs and the other on barbette. Its armament consists of twenty thirty-two pounders, thirty-two twenty-four pounders, two eighteen pounders, two twelve pounders, three field pieces for flanking defense, twelve flank howitzers, eight eight-inch howitzers (heavy), eight eight-inch howitzers (light), one thirteen-inch mortar, three ten-inch mortars, two Cohorn mortars. Total, eighty-seven guns. The war garrison of the fort is three hundred men. This fort, however, is sadly in need of repairs; the masonry requires pointing in many places; nearly all the iron work, such as doors and window fastenings, are rusted away. One of the wooden bridges across the ditch is decayed, as also the shingled entire slope of the covert way. The shot furnace is useless, the store rooms need renovation, and the roadway requires to have its embankment repaired, and a new bridge to be built across the canal. The wharf, having its piers undermined by the sea current and its wooden superstructure much decayed, requires to be rebuilt. The fortification cost the federal government half a million dollars.

FORT CASWELL, SMITHVILLE, N. C.

Fort Caswell is a first class fortification, of a hexagonal form, built of massive Northern granite masonry, having two tiers of guns under bombproof casemates, and one tier of guns on barbette. It is situated at the entrance of Cape Fear river, two miles from Smithville. Its armament consists of twelve thirty-two pounders, twenty-two twenty-four pounders, four eighteen pounders, four twelve pounders, three field pieces for flanking defense, six flank howitzers, six eight-inch howitzers (heavy), two ten-inch mortars and two Cohorn mortars—in all eighty-seven guns. The work is surrounded by ditches and advanced works, and is in every particular a first class work. It cost the federal government \$571,000. Its war garrison consists of 400 men. The work is generally in very good condition. A change to

required in its armament, so that more guns may be mounted upon the gorge of the main work of the covered way, as these portions now bear directly upon the channel, which has shifted from the east to the west shore. New platforms for these guns will require to be constructed. The battery Johnson, mounting ten guns, situated at Smithville, with a magazine, is auxiliary to Fort Caswell.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Jan. 10, 1861.

The House of Delegates to-day were further considering the bill providing for a State Convention. Some few whig delegates are using every parliamentary stratagem to stay final action upon it, and thus detract from its moral influence.

Some debate ensued to-day upon an amendment proposing to submit the action of the Convention to a vote of the people for ratification. This proposition will probably be defeated.

The House of Delegates to-day adopted the following resolutions:—

Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, That in view of the imminent danger of civil war, this Assembly, in behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia, ask respectfully, on the one hand, of the President of the United States, and on the other, of the authorities of each of the Southern States, to the end that if possible peace may yet be preserved, that they will reciprocally communicate assurances, in response hereto, to the General Assembly of Virginia, now in session, that the status quo of all movements tending to occasion collision, and concerning the forts and armaments of the nation, shall on either hand be strictly maintained for the present, except to repel any actual aggression.

That the Governor of the Commonwealth be requested to communicate these resolutions by telegraph immediately to the President of the United States and to each of the Governors of the Southern States.

The Senate has yet to act upon them.

A telegraphic despatch, announcing the firing into the Star of the West by Forts Moultrie and Morris, and the forced return of that vessel, was read in the House to-day, and caused the wildest enthusiasm. Cheers and clapping of hands were kept up for a minute or two, some of the members warmly participating. One individual in the gallery, who, when a remonstrance was addressed to those occupying it to suppress those manifestations at the peril of expulsion, avowed himself as an active participant in the applause, was brought before the bar of the House to answer for his indecorum. He was subsequently released on making an apology.

Governor Letcher communicated to the Legislature a despatch from the Mississippi Convention, stating that Mississippi, by the nearly unanimous vote of her State Convention, has seceded unconditionally from the Union, and desires, on the basis of the old constitution, to form a new union with the seceding States.

A banquet will be given to Governor Floyd to-morrow night, at the Exchange Hotel, by members of the Legislature and other prominent citizens. It is intended as a mark of appreciation of his course in resigning under the circumstances which led to that event.

The city is full of excitement.

IMPORTANT FROM ALABAMA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 10, 1861.

Mr. BELGER, of Tallahassee, offered a preamble and resolutions of a co-operative and conservative character, as follows:—

Resolved, That separate State action is unwise and impolitic.

Resolved, That Alabama should invite the Southern States to a convention to be held as early as practicable, which shall consider and agree upon a statement of grievances and the manner of obtaining redress, whether in the Union or out of it.

The above were referred to the Committee on Thirteen.

Mr. BAKER, of Russell, offered a resolution requesting the Governor to furnish the Convention with a statement of the number of arms purchased under the act of the last Legislature, as well as their character, description and price, also what other arms, &c., are under his control.

Mr. JAMISON moved an amendment, requesting information as to the number of companies and soldiers that had offered their services to the Governor and been accepted.

The amendment was accepted and the information directed to be communicated to the Convention in secret session.

Mr. YANCEY moved an amendment asking information in regard to the amount of ordnance and ammunition owned by the State, and the extent of the federal property in Alabama, and what portion of it was found at Fort Vernon and Fort Morgan.

Mr. JAMISON's resolutions were so amended and adopted.

Mr. COLEMAN offered the following:—

Resolved, By the people of Alabama, That all the powers of this State are hereby pledged to resist any attempt by the federal government to coerce any of the seceding States.

Discussion ensued upon this resolution, pending which the Convention adjourned to Thursday.

Capt. Randolph, of the federal Navy, resigned yesterday and immediately tendered his services to the Governor of Alabama.

A number of editors and composers are in the companies that have gone to Pensacola, Florida.

It is understood that the Committee of Thirteen re-

ported an ordinance of secession this morning. It will be debated and perhaps adopted to-day. It is also understood that a minority report will be presented in favor of co-operation.

The majority report is for prompt secession, and requests a convention of all the Southern States to be held in Montgomery early in February.

It is believed that the Majority report will be adopted by about twenty majority.

Some of the prominent co-operationists will, in the event of secession, take a prominent stand in defence of the position that the State assumes.

THE FLORIDA STATE CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 10, 1861.

It is reported here, on reliable authority, that Florida will pass the Secession ordinance to-day.

THE MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 10, 1861.

The Wisconsin Legislature met and organized to-day, and Governor Randall's message was delivered at noon. It commends the subject of military affairs to the wisdom and discretion of the Legislature, and says the signs of the times indicate that there may arise a contingency in the condition of the government when it will become necessary to respond to the call of the national government for men and means to maintain the integrity of the Union and thwart the designs of men engaged in organized treason. On the subject of secession, he says this is not a league of States, but a government of the people. The general government cannot change the character of a State government or usurp any power not delegated, nor can any State change the character of the United States government, restrict or increase its jurisdiction, or impair any of its rights. He argues that the election of Mr. Lincoln was legal, and is no just cause for complaint from any quarter. He says the constitution makes no man a slave. Slavery cannot go into free territory under the constitution; neither can it exist outside of local law; therefore the Personal Liberty laws are found, or should be, upon the statute in every State. Every living human being has the right to a legal test, whether he is a free man or a slave. Should the Legislature think the Personal Liberty bill of Wisconsin in conflict with the United States constitution, then it should be made to conform therewith but no fear and no hope of a reward should induce a free people to break down the walls of their protection. We will make a sacrifice of our feeling to conciliate, but no sacrifice of our principles. The right of a State to secede can never be admitted. Once in the Union a State must remain until the Union is destroyed.

The message gives great satisfaction.

THE MISSISSIPPI STATE CONVENTION.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 9, 1861.

Delegations from South Carolina and Alabama were invited to seats in the Convention. They were greeted with applause.

Efforts were made to postpone action, which were voted down.

The fifteen delegates who opposed the ordinance will sign it to-morrow, making the vote unanimous.

Fireworks were displayed at the Capitol this evening. The excitement is intense.

REPORTS FROM GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 10, 1861.

One hundred guns were fired here to-day in honor of the passage of the ordinance of Secession by Mississippi.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR BROOKLYN.

NORFOLK, Jan. 10, 1861.

The sloop-of-war Brooklyn carried off a pilot, named Guy. She would not stop to discharge him.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

BOWEN, Jan. 10, 1861.

The steamer Joseph Whitney, after taking on board provisions and munitions of war at the Navy Yard yesterday, proceeded this morning to Fort Independence, where troops were put on board, with several officers. She is expected to leave this afternoon. Her destination is supposed to be the coast of Florida.

BOWEN, Jan. 10, 1861.

The steamer Joseph Whitney left her dock early this morning, and sailed from Fort Independence at four o'clock this afternoon, with troops and provisions, and was saluted. She passed Boston light at half-past four P. M. She proceeds directly south to the forts.

The Joseph Whitney took seventy United States soldiers and the following officers—Major Arnold, commanding; Lieutenants Hunt and Benson, and Surgeon McLaren.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1861.

The government are still without any intelligence from Charleston. A despatch received here as late as four o'clock this afternoon states that the Star of the West had not made her appearance since she was fired into by the Charlestonians. It appears, therefore, that the statement that she had anchored on the harbor, is without a shadow of foundation.

Senator Davis received a despatch this morning from Mr. Trevelick, and another from Gov. Pickens, stating that the Star of the West, when she made her appearance, was fired into, and during the firing was hit three times, which drove her back, and that she then put to sea.

There are a thousand rumors about, but none of them are reliable. What I have stated above is the only reliable intelligence which has been received here up to this hour—six o'clock.

The steamer Brooklyn left Norfolk yesterday for Charleston. She was ordered there by the government. She will undoubtedly fall in with one Star of the West, and both vessels will immediately return to Charleston. There will probably be some warm work

if the Charleston people fire into the Brooklyn. The next intelligence from Charleston is looked for with great interest.

A new alarm has arisen, which excited a profound sensation in Washington. It is known that General Scott has been engaged in quietly sending out of the District all the marines stationed here, and supplying their places with United States troops, who will of course be under his special command. Quarters for these troops have been provided for, and they are to be distributed in different portions of the capital. Many regard this movement with distrust, and look upon it as part of a plan whereby the Old Hero, under a show of preserving the peace and protecting public property and the lives of citizens, is paving the way to a military dictatorship. This idea, whether true or false, is working evil in our midst, and stirring Southern feeling to its depths.

In the meantime, the President, unarmed and powerless, has solemnly appealed to Congress, and devolved on that body the whole responsibility of saving the country by such prompt and effectual measures as the fear of crisis loudly demands. If Congress will now respond in a proper spirit to the Executive, and, setting aside all secondary matters, apply its energies to the great and absorbing emergency, all may yet be well.

Senator Wigfall received a despatch to-day from Charleston, confirming that received by Jefferson Davis. It states that when the Star of the West made her appearance a shot was fired over her bows. This she did not heed. They then opened fire upon her, and three or four shots took effect. She thereupon turned back and put to sea. Lieut. Hall was then despatched by Major Anderson to Gov. Pickens, to know whether the authorities of Charleston authorized the firing. Major Anderson afterwards stated to the authorities that he would take no further action until he had received instructions from Washington.

Senator Davis received despatches from Mississippi, informing him that the ordinance of secession had been passed. His colleague, Governor Brown, was for resigning at once; but they will probably wait until Saturday or Monday next.

The sudden departure of Mrs. Anderson from New York city, some days since, excited the interest of her many friends to learn her whereabouts, in consequence of the fact that her health is delicate. She joined her husband's brother in the city, and proceeded with him to Charleston, and visited her husband at Fort Sumter. Of course her presence under such circumstances surprised and delighted the gallant commander. He was the same time very much alarmed that Mrs. Anderson should venture upon such a hazardous journey, on account of her ill health. She was treated kindly by the authorities of Charleston, and no objection was made to her visiting her husband. She returned with her brother-in-law.

The Virginia democratic Congressional delegation, with the exception of Messrs. Milson, Boocock and Clements, have signed a memorial to the Legislature of Virginia in favor of an immediate call of a State Convention, and for immediate secession.

Senator Davis' speech to-day is regarded on all sides as the ablest effort of his life. It was high toned, moderate and statesmanlike. He was congratulated when he had finished by nearly every Senator on the democratic side, including Douglas, Fugh and other Northern men.

Mr. Seward, it is said, will hold forth the olive branch in his announced speech on the state of the country. It is said that he has propositions which will satisfy the conservative Southern element, and will pour oil upon the troubled waters. What they are of course is not known. Conjecture states that it is Mr. Crittenden's border committee plan. Upon him rests the responsibility.

The republicans are to meet in caucus on Saturday night, when the proposition of the Committee of the Border States will come up for consideration.

It is not true, as stated in some of the newspapers, that Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, assents to the compromise agreed upon by the Committee of the Border States.

Mr. Corwin has completed his report of the Committee of Thirty-three, and has notified the committee to meet to-morrow, when the report will be read and discussed. Four are expressed that it will be too conservative for many republicans, and there is no doubt that a majority report will be presented.

The Senate Territorial Committee have authorized Senator Green to report a bill organizing the Territory of New Mexico. Senator Green has submitted the bill to Senator Seward for the purpose of getting his approval. There are two amendments to this bill, which have not heretofore been